

scribes in vignette form the various schools of psychiatry and their particular operational emphasis and mode of approach. This is supplemented by satisfactory criticism of each. The abstinence from esoteric excursion or polemic involvement in such complex and disputed territory is refreshing indeed.

The discussion of techniques is subsumed under three general types, (1) supportive therapy, (2) insight therapy with re-educative goals, and (3) insight therapy with reconstructive goals. Supportive therapy describes such measures as guidance, externalization of interests, environmental manipulation, emotional catharsis and desensitization, shock and convulsive therapy, drug therapy, etc.

Re-education therapy defines the kinds of insight and nature of the goals to be achieved with this approach. Described in theory and mechanism are such oft heard names as relationship therapy, distributive analysis and synthesis, nondirective "client centered" therapy, re-educative group therapy, etc. Reconstructive therapy concerns principally the analytic or near-analytic approaches. This includes discourse on Freudian and non-Freudian psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy. This is followed by a review of the similarities and differences of all the foregoing. This reviewer found the chapter on "What is the 'Best' Kind of Psychotherapy" one of the best in the book. Its content should lend relaxation to all advocates of the various therapies who may tend to view the "other" approaches with defensive, disputive or invidious eye. Evaluation is given the requirements and features to be desired in the therapist as well as evaluation of the prospective patient, his assets, limitations and the kind of treatment most probably suited to his personality profile. Space limitations prohibit more than mention that the author develops the technique of psychotherapy in each of the three principal categories from the beginning contact and progresses through the various phases to termination. The multiple problems to be considered, the hazards anticipated and the inevitable disappointments are discussed in detail with appropriate case illustrations.

A closing word should comment on the style and quality of the material offered. The content is easily read, the ideas are well developed and not infrequently graphically illustrated. Most of the presentation is eclectic in nature and the criticisms by the author are excellent. Most major aspects of psychotherapy are covered with the exception of the advanced training phases in the various schools of psychiatry.

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PRINCIPLES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE—Second Edition. T. R. Harrison, Raymond D. Adams, Paul B. Beeson, William H. Resnik, George W. Thorn, and M. M. Wintrobe. The Blakiston Company, Inc., 1954. 1703 pages, 87 pages of Index, Student 1 Vol. Ed., \$16.00 (Professional 2 Vol. Ed. boxed, \$21.00).

The first edition of this book was highly recommended (*CALIFORNIA MEDICINE*, 74:4, April 1951) as a text with a fresh approach to internal medicine, unhampered by the tradition of what a textbook should be like. Our favorable opinion is kept for the second edition.

The general arrangement of the first edition has been retained: The text includes successively discussions on an introductory approach to the patient, the cardinal manifestations of disease, the basic mechanisms of disease and, finally, a consideration of specific disease processes. There has been extensive revision of many chapters and others have been completely rewritten. This applies particularly to those chapters dealing with the basic mechanisms of disease and to those dealing with specific diseases and disorders of organ systems.

The general principles of therapy have been grouped together in a new section entitled "The Care of the Patient." This covers discussions of problems likely to occur in any gravely ill patient. It precedes the portion of the book dealing with specific diseases.

A new and useful series of chapters has been written on the more common manifestations of disordered nervous system function. One wonders why it does not come later in the book, classed under diseases of organ systems.

The reviewer feels that the editors have done an outstanding job in the presentation of a modern teaching volume. He recommends it most strongly for students but also to those on hospital staffs and in medical practice. In passing it should be mentioned that the one volume text, although two hundred pages longer than its first edition counterpart, is a commendable half an inch thinner and just so much less bulky.

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PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES—2nd ed. Edgar V. Allen, B.S., M.A., M.D., M.S. in Medicine, F.A.C.P.; Nelson W. Barker, B.A., M.D., M.S. in Medicine, F.A.C.P.; and Edgar A. Hines, Jr., B.S., M.A., M.D., M.S. in Medicine. All from the Section of Medicine, Mayo Clinic. With Associates in the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1955. 825 pages, 316 illustrations, 7 in color, \$13.00.

This book is one of the joys that pass occasionally across a reviewer's desk. To apply an overworked term where it really belongs, this is one of the "medical classics." Like its predecessor published in 1946, this second edition reflects the vast experience of the authors and their colleagues at the Mayo Clinic. Sections have been added on aortography, coarctation of the aorta, hypertensive ischemia ulcers of the legs, and technique of sympathectomy, surgery of varices, aortic aneurysm and vascular injuries. A section on hypertension would be appreciated but one must agree with the authors that this subject deserves an entire book in itself. On the other hand, one might wonder about including a chapter on purpura; while an excellent section and strictly speaking, in part at least a vascular disease, one wonders about its inclusion for it is not generally considered among peripheral vascular diseases. In addition to the usual vascular disorders, there are sections on scleroderma, periarteritis and other local and disseminated arteritis, and the scalenus anticus syndrome. The surgical treatment section written by their colleagues has been considerably expanded. The illustrations are excellent and profuse. The text is noteworthy for its readability, and the index makes it an excellent reference volume. This book is outstanding in its field and should be on the library shelves of all general practitioners, internists, surgeons, orthopedists and even dermatologists.

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THE VOICE OF NEUROSIS. Paul J. Moses, M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor in charge of Speech and Voice section of the Division of Otolaryngology, Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco, Grune and Stratton, New York, 1954. 131 pages, \$4.00.

This is an erudite treatise on what might be called the nonverbal aspects of verbal communication. It should prove highly valuable to speech therapists and otolaryngologists and should increase the awareness of psychologists and psychiatrists and lead to a fuller appreciation of the influence of the personality upon speech and speech disorders. The lay reader may be misled by the tendency toward the making of generalizations but this is of lesser importance to the sophisticated reader.